

THE VOICE OF FREEDOM.

is there the interest of all to get rid of this population.—Af. Rep. Vol. XIV. p. 45.

Notwithstanding these open, frank, and not to be misunderstood, declarations, put forth from time to time in the official documents of this society—yet we are gravely told by such men as Elliot Cresson that those men who are a "curse and a pest to every society in the midst of which they are located," are sent out as so many missionaries to regenerate and bless Africa, and that the object of the society is to emancipate slaves and finally demolish the whole institution of slavery. It is not, however, until this unfortunate dog crosses Mason's and Dixon's line in his journey north, that he becomes weary and "turns over," to howl the dirge of slavery abolished in prospect, and Africa civilized, christianized and saved through the influence of the "vilest miscreants that ever disgraced our world," the free people of color. The principal impressions made on my mind in listening to Mr. Cresson's lecture, were,

- 1st. That nearly all the intelligence and piety that our country affords is to be found among colonizationists of the north and slaveholders of the south.
- 2d. That if the good people of this country would unite their efforts they might ultimately succeed in driving the colored population to Africa.
- 3d. "That if the colored man stays within seeing or smelling distance, we will not like him—we will degrade and oppress him, but if he will go three or four thousand miles from us, we will love him as a fellow man and a brother; and when he returns to this country for a short visit, we will receive him, and respect him, and when he returns we will love him better still."
- 4th. That the abolitionists are the most adulated—miserable libellers that there are on earth (if we except, perhaps, the free people of color.)

Mr. Cresson, in his lecture and after it, made frequent boast that he worked without wages, and that it was sheer benevolence to the colored man that prompted him to action, or words to this amount. Now, be it known to all, that Elliot Cresson owns a large interest in the colony at Bassa Cove, and that it is for his pecuniary interest to get emigrants to go there—and that every dollar he raises in the free north to send persons to his colony is placing money in his own pocket. Let Mr. Cresson deny this if he can. Mr. Cresson stated in his lecture that several states which he named, and among the rest Virginia, were upon the point of emancipating their slaves, when there passed over our country a terrible tornado, (meaning, I suppose, the Anti-Slavery excitement) which produced a chill on the south, and had probably thrown back the work of emancipation half a century. Now, I defy Mr. Cresson to show that Virginia was doing the least thing towards emancipating her slaves when the A. S. Society sprung into existence—that there had been a discussion in the Virginia legislature on the subject, I am well aware—but the whole matter was put to rest by a vote of the legislature before the abolition excitement had assumed any considerable importance in the country. And now I call on Mr. Cresson to give the public something besides his mere ipse dixit to show that the Anti-Slavery excitement had the least influence in determining the vote of the Virginia legislature in favor of continued slavery in 1832. And if Mr. Cresson refuses to come forward with his proof, chapter and verse, on this subject, he will stand before the people of Vermont as the public assenter of that which is notoriously false—and calculated to mislead the unsuspecting. Mr. C. repudiated the idea that guns, powder, rum, &c. were taken into their colony, and represented those who use these things as a "hellish crew." Now, gentle reader, peruse the following, and then ask whether Mr. C. truly represented the colonists as a "hellish crew," or not.

From the African Repository, for July, 1837.

"MILITARY DEFENCE.—"We acknowledge," says the Colonization Herald, "the following articles received by the Commissioners at Bassa Cove, [Mr. Cresson's own colony] from Captain J. J. Nicholson, commander of the Frigate Potomac, 1 bbl. common powder, 1 bbl. priming powder, 6 muskets, 6 pistols, 2 blunderbusses, 20 lbs. match-ropes, 1 ensign, 300 musket balls, 90 small bag-cannister shot, 800 musket cartridges, 150 pistol cartridges, 8 papers mustard seed."

Most excellent articles these, for a missionary station. Wonder if the natives did not thank God for sending such a lovely supply of "facts and arguments" to the colonists, through the influence of which they are to be converted to Christianity?

Mr. Cresson proceeded to answer objections which he was understood to say, were made against the colonization society by anti-colonization agents in Vt. Though I have been an agent of the A. S. Society for nearly three years, and have travelled in seven different states and the Queen's dominions, yet I have never heard some of the objections made which Mr. C. labored so hard to answer. Nor do I believe, that he ever heard them made by any person who is worthy of a passing notice—any thing, however, for effect.

At the close of the services, a something was read, I hardly know what to call it, perhaps a constitution, and an invitation given for all who were friendly to the organization of a Colonization Society, to tarry for that purpose—some six or eight lingered for a few moments, a part of whom at least, were abolitionists, when all retired, as at Barnard the evening previous, and no society was formed. The fact is, it is too late in the day, for even Mr. Cresson to thrust down the throats of

the people of Vermont such a notorious humbug as African colonization.

I will close my protracted remarks by saying that never—no never have I found so bitter an enemy of abolitionism, and perhaps I might say abolitionists as Mr. Cresson. I should think that the "bitterness of death was in his heart," and in his denunciations of the abolitionists, he is any thing but courteous, decent or kind, and the only apology I can make for him is that his poor success in this State, probably stirs up all the worst passions of his nature and he gives vent to all he feels.—The Lord pity him, and save the colored man from the pangs of colonization.

Yours in the cause of equal rights,
G. BECKLEY.
On my way to Michigan, Sept. 25, 1839.

Thaddeus Stevens.

The Emancipator has a letter from an agent in Pennsylvania, giving a clever account of a small pro-slavery outbreak in the borough of Gettysburg, the residence of Thaddeus Stevens. The conduct of Mr. S. on the occasion shows that his heart was made after a large pattern.

"At an early hour a large and highly respectable audience, made up of people of town and country, assembled. Shortly after I took my seat, previous to commencing my lecture, Thaddeus Stevens Esq., came forward and took his seat beside me; this he did, as I afterwards ascertained, with the view of maintaining order, and protecting me from any disturbance during the meeting. The benefits of this movement I had soon occasion to feel, for scarcely had I commenced my lecture, when some rowdies outside the door began to let fly the eggs. At once Mr. Stevens arose and 'hoped some would seize the miscreant that threw, and bring him forward where he could be seen.' 'It is only some blackguard,' interrupted a voice from some who stood near the door. 'I know he is a blackguard,' said Mr. Stevens, 'but I see no reason why blackguards should be allowed to roam at large, and with impunity disturb quiet and respectable citizens. Bring him before me, and I pledge you that I will prosecute the scoundrel to the very door of the penitentiary, if it should cost the last dollar I have in the world.' Order was restored and I resumed my discourse. A few eggs and other missiles were thrown afterwards, but were not sufficiently well aimed to occasion me any annoyance. Throughout my lecture, which continued about an hour and a half, there was the utmost quiet and attention manifested by the audience. The disposition to create a disturbance was confined to two of three of the basest fellows of the town.

When I concluded, Mr. Stevens moved the appointment of a chairman of the meeting, for the purpose of offering a resolution which he held in his hand. A gentleman was accordingly called to the chair, and Mr. S. offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Resolved, That we have seen with deep mortification and indignant feelings, the conduct of a few unprincipled and unblushing blackguards in attempting to disturb the peace of such of our fellow citizens, as had assembled to hear a discussion upon slavery."

When this was done another individual from an opposite part of the house, cried out, that "as Chief Burgess of the borough of Gettysburg, he would give the sum of \$10, for the discovery of any one engaged in the attempt that evening to disturb the meeting." "I will add \$50 more out of my own pocket," said Mr. Stevens. The meeting then adjourned.

Hereafter no one need fear in Gettysburg, any interruption in the exercise of his right 'freely to speak on any subject.'

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

From Walton's Daily Journal.
THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1839.

The Members of the Senate and House of Representatives having met at the State House at Montpelier, pursuant to the laws of the State, at 9 o'clock, A. M., each body was called to order, and the following proceedings ensued.

SENATE.

At 9 o'clock, A. M. his honor, the Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate, called the Senate to order.

On the call, by the Secretary, the Senators elect from each county with the exception of Lebeus Egerton absent.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, Mr. Hemenway, who had accidentally left his credentials, was sworn and took his seat.

On the nomination of the President, the following Senators were appointed on the Canvassing Committee; Messrs. Hoyt, Chandler Pierpoint, Tracy, Simonds, Cobb, Marsh, Curtis, Adams, McMillan, Hemenway, Holmes and Waterman.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the Senate proceeded to the election of Secretaries: the ballots resulted in the election of

NORMAN WILLIAMS, Secretary.
WM. WESTON, Assistant Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Kirtidge, the Senate proceeded to the election of Chaplain, and

Rev. BUEL W. SMITH, was elected.

A petition of certain inhabitants of Derby, on the sale of ardent spirits, was presented and laid on the table, until the appointment of an appropriate committee.

Mr. Converse presented a resolution providing for the nomination of County officers on Friday, and their appointment on Saturday next. Mr. Cobb said he was not prepared for so early an election of county officers, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Messrs. Pierpoint and Converse, opposed the motion, as tending to an unnecessary delay of the important business of the session. The motion to lay was negatived, and the resolution passed.

On motion, Mr. Chandler was deputed to inform the Governor of the organization of the Senate.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a resolution, providing for the supply of the Senators, with one daily paper, such as each member may select—Passed.

Mr. Hodges, of Rutland, from the House, appeared, and informed the Senate of the organization of the House of Representatives, by the appointment of Carlos Coolidge, Speaker, and Ferrand F. Merrill, Clerk pro tem. On motion of Mr. Pierpoint, the House was informed of the organization of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the Senate proceeded to the appointment by ballot of a committee on Rules. Committee, Messrs. Pierpoint, Cobb and Converse.

Mr. Cobb introduced a resolution providing for the publication of 600 copies of a Legislative directory: passed.

Adjourned to 3, P. M.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order by C. L. Knapp, Esq., Secretary of State, when the roll was called. The usual oaths were administered; whereupon the House was directed to the election of Speaker for the year ensuing. Mr. Partridge nominated Paul Dillingham jr. Esq. of Waterbury, and Mr. Fullum nominated Hon. Carlos Coolidge of Windsor.

Mr. Needham moved the appointment of two tellers to assist in the ballot; agreed to, nem. con. and Mr. Brown of St. Albans and Mr. Hodges of Rutland were appointed tellers.

The ballots, being taken, sorted and counted, resulted as follows:

Mr. Coolidge	116
" Dillingham	109
Whole number	225

Whereupon the Hon. CARLOS COOLIDGE was declared elected, received the oath of office, and addressed the House in a brief and handsome speech.

The House was then directed to the election of a Clerk pro tempore. Mr. Partridge nominated Oramel H. Smith Esq. of Montpelier, and Mr. Bascom nominated Ferrand F. Merrill, Esq. of Montpelier; Messrs. Fullum and Needham acted as tellers:

Mr. Merrill	115
" Smith	110
Whole number	225

Whereupon FERRAND F. MERRILL Esq. was declared elected and sworn.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Fairbanks, the House proceeded to ballot for Clerk for the year ensuing, with the following result:

Mr. Merrill	115
" Smith	109
Whole number	224

and Mr. MERRILL was declared elected and sworn.

Mr. Hodges was appointed to notify the Senate and Mr. Miner to inform the Governor, of the organization of the House.

On motion of Mr. Fullum, the rules of the House for the last session were adopted for the time being.

On motion of Mr. Bard, a resolution was adopted providing for an invitation to the several clergymen of Montpelier village to officiate in rotation as chaplains to the House.

Mr. Brown of St. Albans introduced a resolution providing for a committee of three to join the Senate, to be appointed by the House, to investigate and report as to the management and condition of the Bank of Windsor and the Essex Bank—also into the state of the safety fund, so far as to ascertain whether that fund can prevent losses on the bills of the above banks—said committee to have power to send for persons and papers; which, after a few remarks by Messrs. Brown and Fairbanks, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the House now proceed to the election of an assistant clerk. Mr. Needham moved to lay this motion upon the table; opposed by Messrs. Fullum Fairbanks and Miner; ayes 97 noes 100. Mr. Needham then moved to postpone the motion to 4 o'clock this afternoon—decided not to be in order. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Wentworth, when Mr. Needham demanded the ayes and noes; the call was subsequently suspended, and the motion withdrawn.

On nomination by the Speaker, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, to join the committee of the Senate, for the purpose of canvassing the votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Treasurer.

Bennington Co.—Messrs. Miner, Gillett, Canfield.

Windham—Messrs. Wentworth, Bridgman, Stark.

Rutland—Messrs. Fullam, Closson, Litch, Rutland—Messrs. Hodges, Jackson, Norton.

Adison—Messrs. Huntington, Needham, Warner.

Orange—Messrs. Tenney, Winslow, Bigelow. Chittendon—Messrs. Baxter, Barnes, Parker. Washington—Messrs. Wheeler, Carpenter, Cushman.

Caledonia—Mess. Fairbanks, Mattocks, Stoddard.

Franklin—Messrs. Smith, Soule, Foster. Orleans—Messrs. Cleveland, Redfield, Strong. Lamoille—Messrs. Butler, Fisk, Stone.

Essex—Messrs. Aldrich, Hibbard, Rich. Grand Isle—Messrs. Hazen, Corbin, Wadsworth.

3 o'clock, P. M.
SENATE met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Egerton appeared, and the oath of office being administered, took his seat in the Senate.

Resolutions—from the House, proposing to meet in joint assembly this afternoon to receive the report of the canvassing committee—in which the Senate resolved to concur; providing for a committee of inquiry relative to Windsor and Essex Banks—resolution laid upon the table, when the Senators went into joint assembly to receive the report of the canvassing committee.

The senators returned, the Lt. Gov. took the oath of office, and the Senate adj.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Miner, a joint resolution was adopted for joint assembly at 4 P. M. to receive the report of the canvassing committee.

Mr. Partridge introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient to charter or recharter banks at the present session, except under the following provisions:

- 1st. Private property of stockholders to be held for the redemption of bills.
 - 2d. The failure or refusal of a bank to redeem its notes in gold and silver to work a forfeiture of its charter; and, on the occurrence of such an event, the Governor to make a proclamation of the fact.
 - 3d. On the suspension of a bank, commissioners to be appointed to take charge of its effects, and wind up its affairs.
 - 4th. In case a person loses through the failure of a bank, the President and Directors of such bank liable to indictment for swindling, and, if found guilty, to be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for from three to ten years.
 - 5th. All charters to be under the control of future legislatures.
- Which resolution was made the order of the day for to-morrow morning.

Isaac Penneck, of Wolcott, presented his credentials and was sworn.

A resolution from the Senate, assigning 3 P. M. to-morrow for county Conventions, and 10 A. M. Saturday for joint Assembly to make county appointments, was laid upon the table. The chair announced the following committee on rules: Messrs. Dillingham, Fullam, Chandler.

The Senate came in, and both Houses in joint assembly received the report of the canvassing committee, as follows:

For Governor.	
Silas H. Jenison	24,611, elected.
Nathan Smith	22,257
Scattering	34

Whole number	46,902
For Lieut. Governor.	
David M. Camp	24,603, elected.
O. C. Merrill	22,266
Scattering	23

For Treasurer.	
Henry F. Jones	24,520, elected.
Daniel Baldwin	22,271
Scattering	11

A resolution from the Senate, for the printing of 600 copies of the legislative directory, was adopted.

Mr. Fisk of Waterville, introduced a resolution for furnishing the members with one daily and one weekly newspaper; adopted. Adjourned. FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1839.

SENATE.

Met pursuant to adjournment, prayer by the chaplain.

The President announced the appointment of a committee on bills—Messrs. Jones and Hemenway.

Mr. Pierpoint, of the committee on rules, reported the rules of the session, with proposed amendments, after which amendments were made, and the rules adopted.

Mr. Tracy called up the resolution relating to the Windsor and Essex Banks, which was read, and after remarks by Messrs. Pierpoint and Tracy, was referred to the committee on Banks.

Mr. Kittredge called up the petition of certain inhabitants of Derby, relating to the sale of ardent spirits, read, and referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the chair.

On motion of Mr. Kittredge, the Senate Adj.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. E. Smith.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Brown, of St. Albans, sundry resolutions requiring the Treasurer to report the amount paid for the State House, and from what funds, the amount, if any, now due; the amount of debts due from the state, and at what time incurred; the amount and situation of the school fund—adopted unanimously. By Mr. Partridge, approving what is called the sub-treasury scheme, embracing the specie clause, and instructing our delegation in Congress to sustain the measure—laid upon the table. Mr. Partridge called up his resolution on banks introduced yesterday, and moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday morning next; agreed to. By Mr. Kellogg, for a joint assembly at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to elect a Secretary of State; laid on the table.

Petitions.—Of Jabez Bennett and others, and Wm. Hall and others, for a commutation of punishment of Henry Dana, referred to a select committee of three. Of Geo. W. Bullock and others, to com. on Roads and Canals. Of Cambridge Artillery Company, referred to committee on Military Affairs; of Dolly Hatch and others, on slavery, to a select committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Miner, the House proceeded to the election of Assistant Clerk. Mr. Martin nominated John L. Buck, of Northfield, and Mr. Partridge nominated C. G. Eastman, of Johnson. The ballot, Messrs. Sanborn and Chandler being tellers, was taken as follows:

Mr. Buck	117
" Eastman	111

When John L. Buck, Esq., was declared elected and sworn.

On motion of Mr. Hayward, the House proceeded to the election of Engraving Clerk. Mr. Hodges nominated Oel Billings, Esq. of Woodstock, and Mr. Partridge nominated L. P. Poland, Esq. of Morristown. The ballot resulted thus, the tellers being as in the previous ballot.

Mr. Billings	116
" Poland	111
Oel L. Billings	1

When Oel Billings, Esq. was declared elected and sworn.

Mr. Hayward called up the resolution from the Senate fixing the time for county conventions and appointments: Mr. Hodges moved to amend so as to fix upon Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock for county conventions and Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock to elect county officers; amendments adopted and the resolution passed.

A communication was received from the Governor, announcing the appointment of Geo. B. Manser, Esq. Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, and informing the House that the annual Executive Message would be transmitted at 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[Reported for the Yankee Farmer.]
MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1839.
At market—725 Beef Cattle, 1550 Stores, 30 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 3550 Sheep and Lambs, 1250 Swine.
Prices. Beef—But a very little variation from last week.
Stores—Yearlings were sold from \$12 to 18, and two years old from \$22 to 33.
Working Oxen—We noticed sales from \$75, to 150.
Cows and Calves—Were in great demand. We noticed sales from \$30, to 50.
Sheep and Lambs—Sales were made from \$1,50 to 3,50, according to quality.
Swine—At retail from 5 to 7 cts. Lots taken to peddle, at 4, 4 1-4, 4 1-2 and 4 3-4 for Sows; 5, 5 1-2 and 5 3-4 for Barrows. There were a few half blooded Berkshire, sold from 8 to 10!

MARRIAGES.

In this Village, on the 6th inst., by Rev. B. W. Smith, Mr. Sumner V. Kendall to Miss Louisa S. Neal, both of Montpelier.

DEATHS.

In this town Sept. 19th, Mrs. Wealthy Ketchum, aged 63 years.
Also Sept. 30th, Algernon S. Ketchum, aged 26.
Oct. 5th, Mrs. Deborah Edwards, aged 89.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS,
FOR 1840 for sale at this Office.

**NATURE'S GRAND
RESTORATIVE.**

THIS VALUABLE VEGETABLE MEDICINE STANDS UNRIVALLED FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS VIZ:

DISSPEPSIA or Indigestion, Diseased Liver, Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Worms and loss of appetite, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, cures pains in the side, stomach and breast, Colds and Coughs of long standing, Hoarseness, shortness of breath, Nervous complaints &c., which are frequently the effect of disease. For Fever and Ague it is a most valuable preventative as well as a sovereign remedy. Its virtues surpass any thing heretofore known in removing St. Vitus' Dance,—two bottles have been known to cure this afflicting disease, after having baffled every exertion for four years. It has a most powerful influence in removing nervous complaints. It is pleasant to take, and so easy in its operation, that it may be administered to the infant with safety.

The above medicine is highly recommended by the Rev. E. J. Scott, of Barre; J. L. Buck, Attorney at Law, Northfield; S. Hicks and L. Beckley, Hardwick; Rev. Charles D. Caboon, Lyndon; Rev. E. Jordan, Bellows Falls; Doct. Cyrus Butterfield, Brattleboro; and G. Horn, Rochester, Vt.; and Rev. Geo. Storrs, Portsmouth, N. H.; and Harriet G. Raymond N. Y.; and many others who have been cured by this Medicine. It may be had wholesale or retail of S. Britain, Barre; and J. C. Farman, Williamstown, sole proprietors; and E. H. Proutis Montpelier, and it may be had in most of the principle towns in the state.
40-6m

**HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE,
STATE ST., MONTPELIER, Vt.**

J. E. BADGER & SON, have this day received into partnership Mr. DAVID PARTRIDGE; and the business, at the old stand, will in future be conducted under the firm of

BADGER & PARTRIDGE,

who have on hand, and will constantly keep for sale Hats, Caps, Furs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. They would return their thanks to the citizens of Montpelier and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this establishment, and solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. Merchants supplied with Hats, of all kinds, at city prices.

All persons indebted to the late firm of J. E. Badger & Son, are requested to call and settle, and make payments.
Montpelier, Oct. 7, 1839. 40-1f

COOKING STOVES.

FOR sale by ZENAS WOOD, at his shop, in Montpelier; a great variety of Cooking Stoves, among which will be found an extra size of the

VERMONT COOK,

the best stove ever offered to Farmers, aside from the old and well tried Conant's Patent

BOX STOVE;

at wholesale and retail. A superior article manufactured by the Brandon Iron Co. successors to C. W. & J. A. Conant.

These stoves are made of the best Blast Furnace Iron, the large sizes are from new patterns, improved style, and great strength.

Let no one purchase a box stove large or small, until he has examined this assortment.

The prices are reduced, and quality improved.
ZENAS WOOD.
Montpelier Vt. Oct. 5th, 1839. 40-1f

**R. R. RIKER,
DEALER & TAILOR,**

(State street, opposite the Bank)

HAS received from New-York his Fall and Winter stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Black, blue, & invisible green broad cloths; black, blue, drab and Queen's own cassimeres; blue and drab Beaver cloth for suits and frock coats; black silk velvets, fig'd and plain velvets, and woollen velvet vestings; light and dark; black, fig'd and plain satin vestings; black fig'd satin coat bottoms; black cord for coat trimmings; worsted coat binding, black and drab; black silk and worsted serge; black satin stocks, bombazine do.; inch measure; drilled eyed neckties, shirt bosoms, collars, suspenders, pantaloons straps, &c. &c.

Garments made up at short notice, in the latest New-York style. Cutting done for others to make at short notice.
Sept. 25th, 1839. 40-1f

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED at this office immediately, a good Journeyman Printer, to whom good encouragement will be given.
October 5th, 1839.

AGENTS WANTED.

TWO or three young men, acquainted with the business, are wanted at this office, to procure subscribers for the Voice, &c. &c. Good encouragement will be given.
October 5th, 1839. E. A. ALLEN.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

BALDWIN & SCOTT, have received a large supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching seasons, and offer them for sale on the most favorable terms. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine their goods and prices.
Montpelier, Sept. 26, 1839. 39-1f

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JEWETT, HOWES & CO. are now opening a large assortment of GOODS, adapted to the season.
Sept. 27, 1839. 39-3via

RIBBONS.

A FEW pieces of choice Bonnet Ribbons may be found at
JEWETT, HOWES & CO'S
Sept. 27. 39-3via

MUSLIN Edgings and Insertion, Cambric do. do Thread do. do. Plain and fig'd Swiss Muslins jus received at
JEWETT, HOWES & CO'S
Sept. 27. 39-3via

MERINOS, cheaper than ever, may be found at
JEWETT, HOWES & CO'S
Sept. 27. 39-3via

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN consequence of the ill health of the junior partner, and his wish to retire from the printing business, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Allen & Poland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. A. ALLEN.
JOSEPH POLAND.
Sept. 26th, 1839

THE business heretofore carried on by Allen & Poland, will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, who will settle all accounts, pro and con.
E. A. ALLEN.
Sept. 20th, 1839.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, as an apprentice to the Printing Business, a smart, active, intelligent and respectable lad from 15 to 17 years of age, at this office. None other need apply.
Sept. 21st 1839.